

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 21st September 1892.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.		1892.		
	Monthly.							
1	Káyasth Samáchar	... Allahabad ...	Oodh Bihári Lál ...	For	Sept. ...	20th	Sept. ...	267 copies.
2	Safir-i-Kashmir	... Moradabad ...	Avatár Krishn ...	"	July ...	16th	" ...	500 "
	Bi-monthly.							
3	Jubilee Paper	... Lucknow ...	Yáqub Khán ...	16th	Sept. ...	18th	" ...	300 "
4	Kanauj Punch	... Kanauj (Farukh- abad).	Bhaggá Khán ...	15th	" ...	18th	" ...	275 "
	Tri-monthly.							
5	Hámid-ul-Akhhár	... Moradabad ...	Háshí Bakhsh ...	14th	" ...	17th	" ...	300 "
6	Mufid-i-Km	... Agra ...	Qádir All Khán ...	10th	" ...	16th	" ...	100 "
	Weekly.							
7	Agra Akhhár	... " ...	Tajammul Husain ...	14th	" ...	18th	" ...	265 "
8	Agra Punch	... " ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	10th	" ...	20th	" ...	45 "
9	Akhhár-i-Álam	... Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán	13th	" ...	16th	" ...	65 copies.
10	Klam-i-Taswír	... Cawnpore ...	Bahmud-ul-lah ...	6th	" ...	21st	" ...	275 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).				1892.	1892.	
Weekly.						
11	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	14th Sept. ...	18th Sept. ...	625 copies.
12	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	17th " ...	21st " ...	158 "
13	Asad ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	250 "
14	Endaun Gazette ...	Badaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	1st & 8th " ...	17th and 19th " ...	...
15	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh ...	15th " ...	20th " ...	450 copies.
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	10th " ...	15th " ...	250 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	19th " ...	21st " ...	446 "
18	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	500 "
19	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmá, ...	14th " ...	16th " ...	300 "
20	Karnamah ...	" ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	17th " ...	20th " ...	275 "
21	Kayasth Akhbár ...	" ...	Ganga Bakhsh Singh ...	8th " ...	18th " ...	735 "
22	Kayasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	10th " ...	15th " ...	300 "
23	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	17th " ...	20th " ...	44 "
24	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	1st, 8th, 16th & 24th May & 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th June.	15th " ...	200 "
25	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	14th Sept. ...	18th " ...	400 "
26	Naiyar-i-Asam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	12th " ...	17th " ...	250 "
27	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etawah ...	Bah-ullah Khan ...	10th and 19th " ...	15th & 21st " ...	223 "
28	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	15th " ...	17th " ...	450 "
29	Nasir-i-Hind ...	" ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	40 "
30	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	18th & 20th Aug. ...	16th " ...	196 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	8th Sept. ...	15th " ...	450 "
32	Ras-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	360 "
33	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	220 "
34	Ras-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" ...	" ...	350 "
35	Sarkhail Punch ...	Ballia ...	Agha Hasan ...	18th " ...	19th " ...	...
36	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	12th " ...	18th " ...	125 copies.
37	Soldier ...	" ...	Maharaj Baldeo Singh.	14th " ...	16th " ...	...
38	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	8th & 16th " ...	16th & 21st " ...	125 copies.
39	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	18th " ...	16th " ...	304 "
40	Tat-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	150 "
41	Urdu Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	12th " ...	15th " ...	125 "
Daily.						
42	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	15th to 21st " ...	15th to 21st " ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
43	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	13th & 17th " ...	16th & 19th " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
44	Brahmá Vartá ...	Bithur (Cawn- pore).	Ram Narayan ...	For Sept. ..	20th " ...	...
45	Hindi Pradip ...	Allahabad ...	Balkrishn Bhatt ...	For July & Aug. ...	18th " ...	800 copies.
Weekly.						
46	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	12th Sept. ...	15th " ...	116 "
47	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmá, ...	" ...	" ...	1,500 copies.
48	Nagri Nirad ...	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasad ...	1st " ...	16th " ...	...
49	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	15th " ...	17th " ...	500 "
50	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kshya Chalak Dan ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	100 "
51	Vyapar Hitaishi ...	Benares ...	Hanuman Prasad ...	16th " ...	17th " ...	...
Daily.						
52	Hindustan ...	Kalakankar (Partabgarh.)	Deva Charan ...	14th to 20th " ...	15th to 21st " ...	470 copies.
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
53	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	16th " ...	19th " ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	10th " ...	17th " ...	100 copies.



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	<b>MARATHI.</b>			<b>1892.</b>	<b>1892.</b>	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
55	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	14th Sept. ...	17th Sept. ...	320 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
56	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram-chandra Patwardhan.	" ...	" ...	450 "
	<b>GORKHA.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
57	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishna, Varmá,	16th "	18th "	650 "



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Kāid.  
September 16th, 1892.

Amir of Kabul.

1. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, states that the Amir's reply to the second letter of the Government of India regarding the mission has not yet been received. But let his reply be what it may, there can hardly be two opinions that no confidence can be placed in him. On the one hand he professes friendship, while on the other his agents are busy tampering with the loyalty of the frontier tribes under British protection. The extension of the railway to Kandahar is absolutely necessary.

ĀLAM-I-TASWIR.  
September 6th, 1892.

Black Mountain expedition.

2. The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 6th September, states that another expedition will shortly be sent to the Black Mountain, either because the Imperial treasury suffers at present from a plethora of funds or that Hashim Ali is recalcitrant. The British forces have entered the Black Mountain more than once, but they appear to have always been withdrawn without its affairs having been placed on a satisfactory footing. In this way the money spent on the expeditions has been, as it were, simply thrown away. If the tribes living in that part of the country are false and untrustworthy, Government had better permanently occupy it and settle the matter once for all. But if Government be opposed to annexation, it should maintain friendship with the people and respect their independence, in order that they may render help in an emergency. The present policy of playing fast and loose with them is very objectionable.

Āzād.  
September 16th,  
1892.

The same.

3 The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, says that the despatch of an expedition to the Black Mountain is not an unusual thing: expeditions were sent on three previous occasions, but the forces returned after punishing the rebellious tribes. The next expedition will be on a larger scale. The Black Mountain tribes are not under Afghan rule. If Hashim Ali and the disobedient tribes do not yield and make peace, Government should take possession of that part of the country for good. In that case the necessity for the despatch of an expedition every year would be avoided and Chitral would become more easily accessible.

AKHBĀR-I-ĀLAM,  
September 13th,  
1892.

The same.

4. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 13th September, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the expedition will involve a large expenditure. Very probably Hashim Ali will escape, and the forces will return after burning a few villages and destroying crops. But manifestly no permanent good can accrue from this kind of punishment. If the Black Mountain were annexed, the measure would entail a permanent burden on the Imperial treasury, as the revenues in that part of the country could not possibly meet the cost of administration. Under these circumstances, the best plan would be to settle the matter amicably. Hashim Ali is a man of straw compared with the British Government, and fled before the British troops on three occasions. Any impertinence on his part cannot affect the British prestige. He might be easily conciliated by an increase in his subsidy.

TŪTĪ-I-HIND.  
September 16th,  
1892.

President of the Council of Regency at Gwalior.

5. A correspondent of the *Tūtī-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th September, complains that the President of the Council at Gwalior, who is the maternal grandfather to the young prince and father to the widow Mahārāni who is regent, took four lakhs and twenty thousand rupees from Bhikari Das, Treasurer, under the pretext of buying jewellery for the regent, without the knowledge and permission of the regent and the Resident. A jeweller was sent for from Benares, and jewellery to the value of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees purchased from him. According to rumour, the remaining three lakhs were not returned to the treasury but divided by some officials among themselves. On hearing of these illegal proceedings, the Resident called for an explanation from the President. The explanation supplied by the latter being false and unsatisfactory, further explanation has been called for.



## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 8th September, advertizing to Nawáb Mehdi Hasan Khan's letter published in the *London Times*, observes that one should think that there was no necessity for him to write on a subject which had already been thoroughly discussed making use of arguments which had been fully refuted by the Congressionists, especially at a time when he was acquiring world-wide notoriety in connection with a very ugly case. Perhaps he has contributed the article to the *Times* with a view to restore his prestige among the European community, which has considerably suffered from the pamphlet published against him, and the libel case which is the outcome of the pamphlet. Although he does not possess a thorough knowledge of English, as admitted by him in reply to a question by Mr. Norton, Counsel for the accused, perhaps he is fit to contribute articles to the *London Times*. His marriage with a European lady shows that he is a liberal-minded man, and therefore he might be expected to sympathize with the aims and objects of the National Congress, which are based on liberal principles. But special reasons appear to have induced him to oppose the Congress.

ODDH PUNCH.  
September 8th, 1892

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th September, expresses surprise that when Mr. Mehdi Hasan is involved in serious difficulty, he should have found time to lay his views regarding the National Congress before the British public. He considers India to be in a prosperous condition, but the signs of prosperity are not visible to other people. He says that the Congress is composed of men who have received education beyond their station in life. He who owes his present rank and position to education should be the last man to condemn education. How many Congressionists does he know and how many of them occupy a lower social position than that occupied by himself when he was at Lucknow?

HINDUSTANI.  
September 14th, 1892.

8. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for August, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers highly approve of the provision of water-works by Sir Auckland Colvin's Government at the principal cities in these provinces, but that the measure has tended to make His Honor's administration unpopular with natives. A supply of pure water is doubtless a very desirable thing, but Government should have provided it at its own expense. The new taxes imposed on account of the water-works press severely on the people already groaning under heavy burdens. It is true that the average rate of taxation per head of population is not yet so high in this country as in England, but there is a vast difference between the average incomes of the people in the two countries. Again, nothing can be more unjustifiable than to levy the water rate from those men who do not take water from the works.

HINDI PRADIP.  
August 1892.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th September, complains that Kunwar Jwala Prasad, Joint Magistrate, being annoyed at the evidence of the Hardwar Pandas, who corroborated the stories of police tyranny and oppression, one day asked if they thought that British rule had ceased to exist at Hardwar; that the representative of the British Indian Association had subverted British rule; or that the Pandas had become the rulers of Hardwar. He added that bad consequences would follow. The threat indicates how the officers view the inquiry and how anxious they are to bring it to a close. There was a large fair at Jwalapur on Sunday, but the Commission sat even on that day.

HINDUSTANI.  
September 14th,  
1892.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th September, expresses satisfaction that on the 1st idem Mr. Kilvert, the Deputy Commissioner, allowed the temple built by Sham Lal at the Sitapur cantonment to be reopened, and observes that the Hindus should be chiefly thankful to Mr. Moule, the Commissioner of Lucknow, who paid a visit to Sitapur in the last week of August to inquire into the matter. Mr. Kilvert states in his order of

HINDUSTANI.  
September 14th,  
1892.



1st September that the Musalmáns were opposed to the existence of the temple, but the statement is unfounded. They never submitted any petition before the consecration of the temple. Most cordial relations existed between the two communities, and the Hindus had even contributed towards the cost of the construction of the Muhammadan mosque. But the Deputy Commissioner's order is calculated to excite enmity between the two classes.

vyápar hitaishí.  
September 16th, 1892.

11. The *Vyápar Hitaishí* (Benares), of the 16th September, refers to the late famine in Madras and Marwar, and observes that as there are now no stocks of grain in this country, the failure of a single crop causes widespread distress among the people. It would appear that the agents of an English firm, which largely export grain from this country, have even made advances to cultivators in the Hissar and Rohtak districts for seed and entered into contracts for the purchase of crops. It is high time that the Government of India should interfere and check the grain exports.

brahmá varta.  
September 16th, 1892.

12. The *Brahmá Varta* (Bithur), for September, says that it would be well if an inquiry were made into the tyranny and oppression practised by the Bithur police, as has been recommended by the Lucknow *Advocate*. But the inquiry should be a thorough and independent one. Inquiries were made on one or two occasions by the district authorities under orders from Government, but they were conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner. When the defunct *Bharat Varsha* brought some charges against the police, the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore went to Bithur to investigate the matter, but not a single private individual was examined by him. Again, when the *Cawnpore Gazette* drew attention to the ill-treatment of the inhabitants of the Gaurilakha village by the Sub-Inspector of Police, and in accordance with the orders of Government the District Magistrate instituted an inquiry, eleven respectable persons who were examined supported the statements of the *Cawnpore Gazette*. But no punishment was inflicted on the Sub-Inspector, who subsequently greatly harassed some of the witnesses by instigating the institution of false criminal prosecutions against them. It is well known that the police tyrannized over the Hardwar pilgrims, and an inquiry is being made into the matter, but nothing will come of it, as has been predicted by the *Pioneer*. The police employed at the fair have even received rewards aggregating Rs. 1,600. The *Brahmá Varta*, on the authority of the evidence of the witnesses examined by the Hardwar Commission, refers to the alleged high-handedness and cruelty of the police at Hardwar, and observes that still the *Pioneer* says that the inquiry will end in nothing. The fact is that the district authorities are generally anxious to support the police of their districts on such occasions. If an inquiry were made into the conduct of the Bithur police through independent officers who have no connection with the district, Government would find that newspapers understate rather than exaggerate the tyranny and oppression of the police.

brahmá varta.  
September 1892.

13. The *Brahmá Varta* (Bithur), for September, complains that the Kurk Amin and other officials at Sheorajpur have been guilty of very illegal and oppressive proceedings, and promises to give full particulars on receipt of copies of official documents.

vyápar hitaishí.  
September 16th, 1892.

14. The *Vyápar Hitaishí* (Benares), of the 16th September, says that the inhabitants of Benares entered a strong protest against the proposal regarding the demolition of the Bhadaini temple, but that the authorities turned a deaf ear to them, a serious outbreak being the result. Government pays no attention to the writings of native newspapers, while any recommendations made by the subservient Anglo-Indian journals are at once adopted. The histories of the Ilbert Bill and the Age of Consent Bill are good instances in point. If the *Pioneer* attacks any Indian prince or other nobleman, his fate may be considered sealed. The *Pioneer* was the first paper which raised a clamour against the Mahárája of Kashmir. Its evil eye has recently fallen on the Benares pilgrims.



and it recommends the levy of a tax from them to meet a portion of the cost of the water supply and drainage schemes, the simple way of collecting the tax according to it being by increasing the railway fare from Mugal Sarai to Benares. But has it forgotten its comments on the dispersion of the Hardwar Fair? Is Government willing to allow large numbers of pilgrims to visit Benares, or will intending pilgrims themselves feel inclined to go to Benares in face of the ill-treatment they had to endure at Hardwar? Government had better revive the *jazia* or poll tax levied by the Muhammadan kings.

15. The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 14th September, says that apart from the pilgrims who pay visits to Benares from distant parts of the country every year, 58 men live on an acre of land. The town being so densely populated, improved sanitary arrangements are most desirable. The proposal regarding the levy of a tax from pilgrims is a very reasonable one, though some Hindu journals which do not fully appreciate the advantages of sanitation are sure to condemn it. Men who spend large sums of money on their pilgrimages should not grudge making small contributions towards the improvement of the sanitary arrangements at their holy city.

HINDUSTAN.  
September 14th,  
1892.

16. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th September, referring to the new scheme of municipal taxation at Lucknow, observes that the scheme shows how far the municipal board respects public opinion. The citizens were opposed to the levy of an octroi duty on wheat at 4 pies a maund, but the board, far from reducing the duty, has raised it to 6 pies a maund. The necessity for further increase in taxation has arisen from the circumstance that Government does not like to contribute an adequate portion of the cost of the water-works, and the rich and subservient members are ready to add to the burdens of the poor tax payer. Wheat, which is a necessary of life and is already so dear, will be taxed at 6 pies per maund, while liquor has been exempted from any duty. The *gur* (unrefined sugar) trade at Lucknow is sure to suffer from the levy of an octroi duty. It is to be regretted that men in their inordinate desire for the titles of Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur should utterly disregard the interests of the people. The citizens should file objections against the new taxes, though the objections are not likely to receive any attention.

HINDUSTANI.  
September 14th,  
1892.

17. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 10th September, praises Mr. E. B. Alexander, District Magistrate of Etawah, for his sympathy with Musalmans, and observes that it was at his instance that the Anjuman-i-Islamia raised subscriptions for the repair of the royal mosque and that Government sanctioned a grant for the purpose. He has lately consented to contribute Rs. 10 a month for the support of the Muhammadan school. If there were more European officers such as he, British rule would be far more popular and stable than it is.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
September 10th,  
1892.

18. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 19th September, says that as an amicable settlement of the dispute between the Ahl-i-Hadis and Hanafi Musalmans of Meerut was impossible, the Magistrate has wisely divided the several mosques between the two sects, with the assistance of some respectable persons. Five mosques have been made over to the Ahl-i-Hadis sect, the rest being reserved for the use of the other sect. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* censures the Musalmans for their mutual quarrels and praises the Magistrates of Etawah and Meerut for removing the serious causes of strife among the Musalmans of those places.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
September 19th,  
1892.

19. The *Sarkhail Punch* (Ballia), of the 13th September, complains that the land between Bensihi and Sikandarpur in the Ballia district being flooded, the crops have been entirely destroyed, and hopes Government will give relief to landholders in the matter of revenue. The Collector has appointed a Deputy Collector to ascertain the extent of damage done to the crops.

SARKHAIL PUNCH.  
September 13th,  
1892.



**SHRĀA-I-HIND.**  
September 12th, 1892.

20. The *Sitdra-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th September, expresses surprise that although a majority of the population of Amroha are Hindus, the number of Muhammadan Honorary Magistrates exceeds that of the Hindu Honorary Magistrates at that place, and recommends Chaube Bhagwat Das for appointment as Honorary Magistrate.

Recommendation regarding the appointment of Chaube Bhagwat Das as Honorary Magistrate, Amroha, Moradabad district.

**NYĀYA SUDHA.**  
September 14th, 1892.

21. *Nyāya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 13th September, says that as there was a heavy fall of rain during the months of June and July in the Mandla district, the inhabitants living in villages situated on the bank of the Nerbudda suffered a great loss of cattle and property from floods. Some time ago the *Nyāya Sudha* drew the attention of the Local Administration to the matter and recommended relief to the sufferers. But it is not known what steps have been taken by the Local Administration in that direction. The head of the Agricultural Department had better enlighten the public on the subject.

Destruction of cattle and property by floods in Mandla, Central Provinces.

**ALWAQT.**  
September 14th, 1892.

22. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 14th September, urges that the courts of justice and public offices should be held in the forenoon during the month of Ramzan, at least when that month occurs in the hot weather, as Musalmāns fast daily during that month and find it more than merely inconvenient to do any work in the afternoon.

Need for holding courts and offices in the forenoon during the month of Ramzan.

**CAWNPORE GAZETTE.**  
September 15th, 1892.

23. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th September, publishes an article communicated by a correspondent, who represents himself to be a religious mendicant, and says that he was once a well-to-do trader, but owing to the levy of heavy income tax he was obliged to reduce his trade and became a petty shopkeeper. He could not, however, escape the tax. So he turned a religious mendicant. The writer indites a long lament in which he complains that the new income tax officer has greatly increased the assessments and that consequently all the traders in the city are extremely grieved. He does not care if people become ruined. The police do not keep proper watch and ward and levy blackmail from poor people.

Income tax.

**ĀZĀD.**  
September 16th, 1892.

24. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, publishes an article communicated by a correspondent, who thinks that the village courts will be very popular and beneficial to the rural population, but observes that the success of the scheme will depend on the ability and honesty of the village Munsifs. The Collector will appoint such Munsifs, but as the manner in which the appointments should be made is not specified in the Bill, the Collector will usually make selections off-hand from among the men he is acquainted with, or will call upon the Tahsildār to nominate them. The Tahsildār, in turn, will make nominations off-hand, and never search for really competent men, unless he is specially ordered to do so. Lately when a Collector sent for lists of men fit to be Munsifs, the Tahsildārs omitted the names of several influential and competent men, because they imagined that the Collector might not like them. In villages men are generally divided into rival parties, and it will be difficult to find out competent men for the posts of Munsifs, who should adjust suits with impartiality, without consulting the villagers themselves. Hence it is necessary that provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that, in appointing a Munsif, the Collector shall consult the principal inhabitants of the village circle.

Village Courts Bill.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

the scheme will depend on the ability and honesty of the village Munsifs. The Collector will appoint such Munsifs, but as the manner in which the appointments should be made is not specified in the Bill, the Collector will usually make selections off-hand from among the men he is acquainted with, or will call upon the Tahsildār to nominate them. The Tahsildār, in turn, will make nominations off-hand, and never search for really competent men, unless he is specially ordered to do so. Lately when a Collector sent for lists of men fit to be Munsifs, the Tahsildārs omitted the names of several influential and competent men, because they imagined that the Collector might not like them. In villages men are generally divided into rival parties, and it will be difficult to find out competent men for the posts of Munsifs, who should adjust suits with impartiality, without consulting the villagers themselves. Hence it is necessary that provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that, in appointing a Munsif, the Collector shall consult the principal inhabitants of the village circle.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

**ALWAQT.**  
September 14th, 1892.

25. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 14th September, complains that text-books in schools are changed almost every year and that the prices of such books are rather high, and urges that steps should be taken to remedy both the evils in order to save students from unnecessary expenditure.

Frequent change of school books.



## V.—RAILWAY.

26. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th September, praises the East Indian Railway Company for the attention paid by it to the comfort of passengers, but urges upon it the necessity for providing urinals and privies in the intermediate and third class carriages.

HINDUSTÁN.  
September 20th, 1892.

Need for privies in intermediate and third class carriages on the East Indian Railway.

## VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

27. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 14th September, observes that natives have so long been accustomed to enjoy the benefits of British rule that they would now find it almost impossible to live under any other Government. But it is to be regretted that the authorities do not pay sufficient attention to the public convenience in some trifling matters, and that consequently the people are led to imagine that Government has no sympathy with them. At Moradabad some *ekkas* or native conveyances have springs, while others have none. As the former class of conveyances are far more heavily taxed by the municipal board than the latter class, the number of the former class is very limited, and men have generally to use the conveyances which are not provided with springs, to their great inconvenience. The tax on conveyances having springs should be reduced in order that the conveyances without springs may be displaced by them. Again, no hackney carriage is allowed to enter the compound of the railway station at Moradabad without paying an additional license fee of Rs. 4-4-0 a year; and the result is that only ten carriage drivers have obtained the license and that passengers have to pay high rates of hire to them. Sometimes no carriage is available at the railway station, and respectable men accompanied by their female relations have to walk from the station to the compound gate. Nothing could be more objectionable than to subject people to such trouble and annoyance for the sake of an extremely small revenue.

SOLDIER.  
September 14th, 1892.

Taxes on *ekkas* and carriages at Moradabad.

28. The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 15th September, in continuation of its previous article, observes that the notices served on many householders regarding the cleaning of the cesspools were issued by the Joint Magistrate and not by the municipal board. It would seem that chaukidárs complained that they were exposed to great inconvenience in going their rounds at night owing to the dirty state of the lanes. The Joint Magistrate is perfectly justified in insisting on the cleanliness of streets and lanes for the convenience of chaukidárs and the public; but he should remember that the municipal conservancy establishment and not the householders are to blame for the present dirty state of the lanes. Hence he should invite the attention of the municipal board to the evil; the issue of any notices to the householders in the matter being quite unjustifiable. If he has any sympathy with the people, he should ask the board to pave the lanes at Badsháhmandi, which are in a very bad state owing to want of pavement; and to light dark and narrow by-lanes in which men have to grope their way with difficulty at night. Gravel was collected in the lane between Atarsuia and Sattichaura about five years ago, apparently with a view to metalling the lane; gravel likewise was placed along the Balwaghat road three years ago. Both collections are lying there yet. If the board has no immediate intention to metal the lane and the road, it had better remove the gravel, which causes much inconvenience to the people.

PRAYÁG SAMÁKHÁR  
September 15th, 1892.

Cleanliness of streets and lanes at Allahabad.

29. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 19th September, says that the *Hindustáni* of Lucknow possesses no merit. It only abuses Government and is an enemy to the Muhammadan community, its hostile comments on the conduct of Mr. Justice Mahmud in the matter of his dispute with the Chief Justice being a recent instance of its enmity. Its editor has lately discontinued its exchange with the *Najm-ul-Akhbár*. The editor of the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* sees no reason to regret the discontinuance of the exchange and desires that no Musalmán should read the *Hindustáni*.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR  
September 19th, 1892.

*Hindustáni* of Lucknow and the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* of Etáwah.



BUDAUN GAZETTE.  
September 1st, 1892.

30. The *Budaun Gazette*, of the 1st September, gives an account of the religious riot which lately occurred at Budaun. The Musalmáns and the Hindus held religious processions with a view to check the spread of cholera. The editor finds fault with the Hindus for carrying sacred

Religious riot at Budaun.

flags as tall as those of the Musalmáns and for taking the same route as the latter, and censures the Musalmáns for not stopping the music and noise when they were ordered to do so by the Magistrate. Some Musalmáns were arrested by the police and are being tried by the Magistrate.

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 26th September 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.